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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

~~G.O. No.~~ / ~~B.P. No.~~ 1101	Press. / ~~Mis.~~

Dated 28-8-1874 ~~196~~ .

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Read the following :—

No. 280. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 7th June 1874, No, 1,490.

Read the following letter from H. SEWELL, Esq., Acting Collector of Bellary, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Ramandrug, 16th May 1874, No. 143.

With reference to paragraph 3 of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 671, dated 23rd March last, I have the honor to report that all the ghauts of the Tungabudra river ferries are established by the Contractors of this district this side of the river, and by those of the Nizam's and Dharwar country on the opposite side. When passengers cross the river on the boats from this district, they pay the fare at the fixed rates to the Contractors of their own men here ; the people who come from the other side of the river into this district on boats established by the Nizam's and Dharwar Contractors pay the toll to the Contractors of those districts. The boats of either side generally go back empty. But whenever people are carried away to the other side of the river on the boats thus going back on the mutual consent of the Contractors or their men, the fees are levied by the Contractors of that side from which the people cross.

Communicated to the Collector of the Godavery District.

No. 280A. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 9th July 1874, No. 1,719A.

Read the following letter from W. S. FOSTER, Esq., Acting Collector of the Godavery District, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Cocanada, 2nd June 1874, No. 161 : —

In accordance with the Government Order, No. 104, January 23rd, 1874, I went to see the Bhadrachellum and Rekapalli Taluqs in the Central Provinces. I got up the river about eighty miles in one of the Upper Godavery steamers, but above that there was not sufficient water. The remaining distance I went in the boat Government have built for me, having in places to dig a channel in the bed of the river to allow the boat to pass. In this way, I got up the river at the rate of about twelve or fourteen miles a day. I believe, the water was lower this year than usual, so that in most years it would be easier to get up than I found it. I stayed the greater part of the time I was in these taluqs at Bhadrachellum, but I visited Dumagudiem, Woddigudiem, and other places. I was at Bhadrachellum at the time of the annual festival, to which, it is reckoned, about 22,000 people came. The temple here, and two others in these taluqs, receive between them about Rupees 13,000 from the Nizam. I imagine that the Bhadrachellum temple must be rich ; but in the procession I saw, the god was most poorly dressed. I do not think it had a single ornament of any value. The people behaved on the whole well. There were a few petty thefts. One man took a chemboo (Tombal) from the temple which had been placed to receive alms: he and most of the other thieves were caught. There were sheds erected for the shelter of travellers, at which, at first, fees were levied on the people using them, and consequently but very few people went into them. As these sheds had been built, I thought it a pity they should not be used ; and I was very glad to hear the Tahsildar propose that the people should be allowed to go into them without payment. At that time I had no authority in the taluq, so I purposely refrained from giving advice that might be contrary to the orders received by the Tahsildar from his superiors. The sheds were filled when the people were allowed to go into them free.

2. The Upper Godavery District, of which the taluqs of Bhadrachellum and Rekapalli form a part, formerly belonged to the Nizam, but was given over to the Government of India in 1860. These taluqs were a part of a large estate, the greater part of which is situated in the Nizam's territories, on the other side of the river. The proprietor of the estate paid a fixed sum to the Nizam yearly ; and when the estate was divided, it became necessary to decide how much was to be paid to the Nizam, and how much to Government. There were no accounts which would show how this peishcush was to be divided. The district was therefore settled. The land was surveyed

round the village; the cultivated area was measured; and culturable waste, equal to twice the cultivated area, was added: this formed the estate. The land not included in any estate was declared to be the property of Government, and such were all estates paying less than 10 rupees.

3. I cannot find out properly how the peishcush was fixed: there were rent rates fixed, and the peishcush appears to have been deduced somehow from these rates and cultivated area. "The manner in which the rent rates were obtained," says the Officiating Chief Commissioner in his Memorandum on the settlement, "is not very clearly explained in this report." However, the rent was fixed on each estate. The superior proprietor, who in these two taluqs is the Rani of Bhadrachellum, pays the Government dues, the inferior proprietors pay to the superior the rent, the Government cesses, and 10 per cent. on the jumma, which latter the superior proprietor keeps. When the new settlement was introduced, the abkâri and the forests were taken under the management, and a yearly sum of about Rupees 4,000 is paid to the Rani for her life as compensation.

4. There has been a petition presented to the Governor-General against this settlement, but no decision as yet been given. I fear that the Government demand has been certainly fixed too high in Rekapalli Taluq. The inferior proprietor in that taluq is unable to pay the amount, and his taluq is now under management.

5. I must say I do not quite understand the principles on which the settlement was made with the proprietors. The superior proprietor receives from the inferior, besides the Government dues, 10 per cent. on the collections. This is what the inferior proprietor pays to the superior. It is not a deduction from the amount payable to Government, and given by Government to cover the expenses of collections: it is, in fact, a recognition by the Government of some right in the land possessed by the superior proprietor; but, if he possessed any right in the land, he would possess it, whether the land was cultivated or uncultivated, so that he would have as much right to the forests and waste land, as he has to the cultivated land round the villages; but he has been declared not to have any right to the forests and waste lands.

6. It is said that the superior proprietor is not in the same position as the Zemindars elsewhere, that he was never recognized as a permanent holder, and that he only held his land on lease for short periods, and that he was liable to be ejected from his land; but, if this were the case, he would be obliged to pay him a sum of money in addition to the regular rent.

7. I cannot help thinking that the Rani has some right in the land, which would extend also to the forests; but then, at the end of the present settlement, the Forest Revenue would have to be considered in settling the peishcush.

8. I do not like a permanent settlement, but I would like a settlement otherwise similar to the permanent settlement to be concluded with the superior proprietor for 20 or 30 years, the inferior proprietors and the ryots with rights of occupancy and other ryots being all his tenants. Their several rights could easily be maintained by the Revenue or Civil Courts.

9. The Rekapalli Taluq is entirely under inferior proprietors. From the accounts of these proprietors and the accounts in the Tahsildar's Office, I have gathered the following figures for the year 1872-73:—

Total collections by inferior proprietors from their ryots ... ... Rs. 6,421 7 3

Out of which they paid—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Government demand...	4,728	0	0
Road Fund	96	4	0
School Fund	96	4	0
Dawk Fund	24	12	0
Malikhana (superior proprietor's share)	434	11	6
Village servants	551	6	0
Total payments ...	5,931	5	6
Profit to inferior proprietor ...	490	1	9

Now, according to the settlement rates, it was calculated that, at the time of the settlement, the collections would amount to Rupees 8,196-6-0, so that the collections now are less than the calculated receipts then by Rupees 1,294-14-9, or more than 25 per cent.

10. This may arise from the settlement rates having been fixed too high, or from bad management on the part of the inferior proprietor, or from the decrease in the number of the cultivating ryots. From all I hear, I am led to believe that all these causes have tended to cause this deficiency.

11. In the Bhadrachellum Taluq, some of the villages are under inferior proprietors, and some under the direct management of the superior proprietor.

12. I will first take the inferior proprietors—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
The total amount collected by them is				7,645	5	9
Deduct—						
Government demand...	4,862	8	0			
Road Fund...	115	8	0			
School Fund	115	8	0			
Dawk Fund	32	8	0			
Malikhana	657	3	7			
Village Servants	1,862	2	2			
				7,738	15	3
				93	15	3

Thus the inferior proprietors have actually suffered a loss of about Rupees 94.

According to the settlement rates, the collections would have amounted at the time of settlement to Rupees 10,874-12-0.

	Rs.	A.	P.
13. For the villages under the management of the superior proprietor, the collections, according to the settlement rates, would have been.	12,679	9	0
The amount collected in 1872-73 was	10,839	4	8

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
The Government demand is	7,304	0	0			
Road Fund...	147	4	0			
School Fund	147	4	0			
Dawk Fund	43	4	0			
Village servants	2,051	11	6			
				9,693	7	6
Profit to superior proprietor ...				1,145	13	2
Add—						
Malikhana in Bhadrachellum Taluq...	657	3	7			
,, in Rekapalli ,, ...	434	11	6			
				1,091	15	1
Total profit to superior proprietor ...				2,237	12	

The Rani's Establishment for managing these taluqs consists of—

		Rs.
	1 Naib...	40
	1 Peishcar	12
	1 Jawabniviss	
	1 Cutwall	3
	Saderward...	9
	6 Peons...	30
Marrigudiem..	1 Gumastah...	15
	2 Peons...	10
	1 Cutwall	3
	Total ...	132, or 1,584 rupees a year.

So that the real profits to the Rani from these two taluqs is only about 650 rupees a year.

These figures, in some instances, differ slightly from those entered in the Settlement Report, in consequence of the Government demand and the settlement rates. I am unable to account for the difference.

14. I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the figures given above, as in the case of the collections, they are taken from accounts furnished by the proprietors; but I have no reason to consider that they do not give the true account: the fact of the Rekapalli Taluq having been obliged to come under Government management would seem to support the accuracy of these figures to some extent. I think that these figures conclusively show that a fresh settlement will have to be made, unless Government resumes the whole estates, and pays compensation to the proprietors. But I cannot recommend this. It would not do to take this land from the Rani, whose ancestors have held it so long; but I have no doubt that it would improve under Government management more than at present. It must be remembered that the Rani receives 4,428 rupees from Government on account of the resumption of the abkári and forests, but this will cease at her death: her successors will not receive it.

15. The Rekapalli Taluq was taken under Government management in August 1873. The collections up to April 13th for the year may be put down at about Rupees 6,332, and the charges at about Rupees 5,771. Thus the amount available for paying off the debt of the inferior proprietor is about 560 rupees a year.

The debt amounts to about Rupees 4,095, and, as no interest is to be paid on account of the time subsequent to the decree which placed this taluq under management, the debt may be expected to be liquidated in about seven years.

16. Post Office.—The postal line runs from Seroncha through Dumagudiem and Bhadrachellum. There is a Post Office at Dumagudiem, and a Branch Post Office at Bhadrachellum. At other Post Offices, packets are not made up for Bhadrachellum, but all letters for that place are put into the Dumagudiem bag, and forwarded from there. Thus letters from the Ellore side for Bhadrachellum pass through that place and go to Dumagudiem, from where they are sent back to Bhadrachellum. This causes considerable delay, and will be inconvenient in the case of correspondence between the Collector and the Tahsildar of Bhadrachellum. I would, therefore, propose to make Bhadrachellum into a Post Office-station (not a Branch Post-Office), and have the letters for this place put up, so that they can be left by the tappal-runners at Bhadrachellum.

17. I consider that it will be advisable to alter the postal route, making the line pass from Bhadrachellum to Woddigudiem, Ashwarowpet, Tallapudi to Rajahmundry.

18. This will be better for the official correspondence, which will all have to go between Bhadrachellum and Rajahmundry or Cocanada; and it is highly probable that, when the Godavery navigation works are completed, there will be a good deal of correspondence passing between the merchants of Cocanada and those living up the river. If the trade of this part increases, Cocanada will have almost the entire monopoly of it, so that the postal route between Cocanada and these places up the river should be as short as possible. I have spoken to the Inspector of Post Offices here on the matter, but, as the present line is not in his range, he cannot give me an opinion; but he has told me he will get all the information he can. The adoption of this route will save the expense of the district post between Bhadrachellum and Woddigudiem, where the Junior Daroga of this office.

19. Cemeteries.—There are two at Dumagudiem; they are in good order. Five rupees a month have been paid to the native pastor here to keep them in order, and he certainly has done his work well. I should recommend that this allowance be continued. If the navigation works are taken in hand again, there will be a number of Europeans here; so I imagine that, if a Chaplain is appointed to Cocanada and Rajahmundry, he will have to visit Dumagudiem. The native pastor belongs to the Church Mission. There is a Missionary belonging to that Society here.

20. Anicut Works.—There is at Dumagudiem an anicut, from which a canal is taken by the side of the river for about two miles: this allows boats to pass by the rocks in the river which

form the first barrier; but below these rocks the river is very shallow, and for a part of the year unable to be passed by boats; so it is proposed to take this canal lower to about three miles below Bhadrachellum. The canal has been dug, and when the locks are completed, boats will be able to pass the first barrier for a great part of the year. These locks will doubtless be expensive, as I hear there will be seven in the twenty miles of canal, and I believe it is proposed to construct them of sufficient size to admit the large Godavery steamers through them with their complement of barges. Possibly at first till the trade along the banks of the river has considerably increased, we might arrange to tranship the goods, and send them on smaller boats through the canal, and for that time smaller locks would suffice; but I believe thoroughly trade will increase, and in no long time we should find that these small locks were insufficient, and so we should soon have the expense of building larger ones; and the expenditure on the locks would be about doubled unnecessarily.

21. It will be expensive and troublesome to make the canal a source of irrigation, because the greater part of the ground is so much above the level of the canal, but irrigation can be provided for in repairing and improving the old tanks which are fed from the streams coming from the hills. Most of these tanks belong to the Zemindar; but, as these taluqs do not give her a large income, it is not to be expected that she can do much towards repairing these tanks. But as the settlement with her has only been made for 20 years, if we repair tanks, she will probably agree to our charging water-tax on the extra land cultivated by the water, and at the next settlement we can hand her over the tanks in good repair, and she would be doubtless only too glad to take them, with some addition to her peishcush. Estimates have been prepared for repairing the tanks of Nallumilli and Madapoor; but they have not been as yet repaired.

22. There has also been devised a scheme for irrigating this taluq from the Severy River: it would be a great benefit if this could be carried out. There is at present little irrigation, the tanks are small, and, not being in good repair, will not hold much water. There is a large quantity of water coming down the Severy, which could be utilized for irrigation, without interfering with the passage of the timber cut along its banks.

23. There is a great extent of good land here, but there is no one to cultivate it. The population is very small, and judging by the whole Upper Godavery District, nearly half the population are Koys, who seem to have a dislike to settle down for long on any piece of land. It is not to be supposed that we shall be able to attract people to this part, if we can only offer them a piece of dry land at a high assessment. The Koys are spoken of as excelling in cultivation; they might probably be induced to settle down, if they have good land, and plenty of water for irrigation.

24. There are many people emigrating from Cocanada to Burmah: these might turn this way instead, if sufficient inducement were offered to them: there will be many people coming here to be employed on the navigation works; these might be induced to bring their families and remain here, helping to cultivate land when they were not actively engaged on the works.

25. By repairing the tanks, and by carrying out the Severy Project, such inducements would be given, and I doubt not these works would be remunerative. But I would go further, and allow the Collector to rent out yearly any Government land at reduced rates, or even for nothing. It must be remembered that every acre of land cultivated is a gain to Government, even if not a pie is paid on it as assessment.

26. If the navigation works are to be completed, we must consider how they can best be made reproductive: the river runs between this district and the Nizam's territories, and the work will be equally useful to both. In justice, therefore, the Nizam should bear a part of the expense; but I cannot propose entering into any such arrangement with him. The work must be carried out by one party, without any one else having an equal voice in the matter, otherwise it is possible that disputes will hinder the completion of the work. Nor do I like the idea of making each boat pay toll as it passes along the river. I would rather follow the system we have below Dowlaiswaram, and make the men, who want to send boats on the canals or river, pay a license fee for the

hole year. The increased license fees and increased export duty must be nearly all we can look forward to in the matter of return for our expenditure. The land along the banks of the river in the Zemindari is Zemindari, so we shall not derive for some years any benefit from the increase of cultivation there. But our export duties will certainly increase, and not only that, but we shall do a great deal to the people: they will be able to cultivate more land, because they can get rid of their surplus produce to their own advantage, and will become richer, and we shall not be required to incur waste expenditure in relieving distress caused by famine.

There are some matters on which we might come to an agreement with the Nizam, and, considering that this work will be of great use to him, and will cost him nothing, we may justly ask him not to raise the export or import duty higher for things coming out from, or going into, his dominions by way of this river than is at present now: probably, he would find it to his own advantage as well as to ours to reduce the duties on some goods; and we might ask him to promise not to levy any taxes on boats licensed by us, which he does not levy now; nor impose any more restrictions than are now in force against boats taking cargo or passengers to and from his dominions.

28. Police Stations.—I have in a previous letter, No. ——, dated 10th March 1874, told you that the Police Station at Bhadrachellum is unfit for the purpose for which it was intended: When a new Cutcherry is built, it might contain the station also.

29. At Dumagudiem there is a building containing three rooms in a row—one is the Post Office; the next is the Treasury, where the money belonging to the Public Works Department, and other things are kept; the third room is the lock-up. The Police Station is the verandah in front of the Treasury and lock-up. I do not consider this sufficient accommodation for the Police. It will be best to build another Post Office, and allow the Police to occupy the room that would then be vacated.

30. There is also a station at Konavaram: this contains a room where the Jungle Daroga, whose office is near, keeps the money he collects. The walls of this room do not reach the roof of the building. It would be very easy to get into the room, and this will have to be remedied. The accounts here are very badly kept, and the discipline very lax.

31. Roads.—There are no roads in these taluqs, and during the rains I can imagine that it is very difficult to move about on account of the nullahs; but it is easy enough in the hot weather for people to walk or ride: bandies could scarcely go any where. The Deputy Commissioner has elephants to carry his tents.

32. Accounts.—The settlement accounts have been written in Mahratta. In the Tahsildar's present establishment there is no one who can read them, and it will be difficult to find any one who can do so in the rest of the Madras Godavery District: so, if the present settlement is to stand, we shall be obliged to have these accounts translated into Telugu. There are two copies of these accounts—one with the Curnam of each village, and one with the Deputy Commissioner. I hear that differences are often found to exist between these two accounts.

33. Schools.—*Bhadrachellum Boys' School.*—In this school, formerly Telugu and English were taught; but the people did not want English, and did want Sanscrit, so a master has been appointed who could teach Sanscrit, but he only replaced the former master in the beginning of March. The former master does not seem to have been popular.

34. There are now 42 boys on the books; of which, 9 are supposed to have completed the course of their education, and never only attend the school for the purpose of learning Sanscrit. They read it from books printed in the Telugu character. There is only one of these nine, who knows any thing of Sanscrit, and it is very little he can be said to know, as he can only read, but cannot understand any thing of what he reads, without its being altogether explained to him. Of the 42 boys on the books, only 6 were pupils of the late master. These could all read with a tolerable degree of fluency, even what they had not read before; but when I asked each, after reading a piece, to shut up the book, and tell me in their words what they had read, four expressed themselves quite unable to do so, and the other two certainly knew nothing of what they had read.

Some of the other boys also profess to read, but they could only read a little: these boys have only just joined the school.

35. The scholars may be divided into three sets: one who only came for Sanscrit, and next, who have attended the school for some time, who learnt reading, writing, and arithmetic; the last, those who have just joined, and whom I did not examine.

36. The pupils only knew the first four simple rules of arithmetic. Each of them did a sum in each rule tolerably correctly. All the division sums, however, were done by the Long Division method, even with a divisor 6 or 7. Again, in addition, they are taught to put down some where on the slate; sometimes a space is specially prepared, where they must put down the figure they carry from one line to another. The Hindus, as a rule, have remarkably good memories, and more especially in the matter of figures, and it would be a pity to destroy their memories; but they must lose their memories if they do not continually exercise them, and if they are not taught to exercise them early. The system I have mentioned tends to destroy the memory, because it does not allow a man scope for exercising it, and because it teaches him how to save himself the trouble of remembering any thing.

37. I asked these boys to add up in their heads numbers like 24 and 35. I forget exactly what they were; but they completely failed.

38. Mental arithmetic is the very best exercise for the memory, and it should be brought into more use than it is now, and the more of a sum in the simple rules of arithmetic that a boy can do in his own head, without committing the working to writing, the more ready he will become in mental arithmetic generally.

39. *Bhadrachellum Girls' School.*—This school, it had been determined to close, but no order had been issued to close it when I took charge of the taluq; so I have kept it on. I do not like the idea of people being able to say, "We had a Girls' School here, but it was closed on the transfer of this place to the Madras Presidency." The insinuation might have been wrong, but the statement would have been true. The Road Fund, Dawk Fund, School Fund are very insignificant, and the Road Fund quite inadequate for the purpose for which it is intended, that I am inclined to think it would do no harm to pay for this Girls' School out of one of the other Funds. They might all be put together, and spent in the way most useful.

40. There are 23 girls on the books: 20 were present when I saw it. I hear there are seldom less than 15 present. Seven can read, but not what they have not seen before. These also know the first three simple rules of arithmetic, and one of them can do division, and also the four compound rules, as far as Rupees, Annas, and Pies are concerned. These girls certainly much excel the boys in arithmetic, both as regards accuracy and quickness. The girls belong to the Brahmin, Komati, Dasi, and Telugu castes. None belong to the dancing girl caste, though there are several here. It appears that an order was issued excluding them, but this order was since cancelled. There are few Brahmin girls; only four. The majority are Dasi and Telugu. I am not altogether an advocate for education, as carried out here generally, especially female education; but I do think it is good for the dancing girl caste: anyhow I do not think that we should try and put them on a lower rank than their fellow countrymen do. It is certainly not the way to raise them.

41. *Dumagudiem School.*—The master of this school receives 10 rupees a month from Government. There are 26 pupils on the books; of whom, 23 were present when I saw it. A man has set up a Private School here, who used to be a master in the Mission School. He teaches English, and so nearly all of the pupils in the two higher classes of the Government School left to go to the Private School. I did not examine the Private School; but from what I hear, I imagine it will not last long.

42. The school, that has its master paid by Government, is not very advanced. There are three classes; six girls learn in the school. The pupils of the first class can only read what they have learnt. They profess to know the multiplication table, but can work no sums. There is one who was left when the rest of the higher classes went to the other school. He can read tolerably, and he knows the first three simple rules of arithmetic.

The second class and the girls can also read what they have learnt, nothing more. They know a very little of the multiplication table. Their writing from dictation was no good, either spelling or hand writing.

The lowest class profess to know their letters, but really do not.

43. There is a great fault I have noticed in these schools, and that is, that the masters want to introduce European customs when they can only manage to introduce half of them. For instance, take the method of teaching the pupils to write: the pupils sit on a bench, but there is no desk as there is in an European School, and they write on slates, half standing from up on their legs; now in after life, when these people have to write, it will be on paper, either sitting on a chair before a desk, or on the ground, resting the paper on their legs; so they will simply have to begin their education in writing afresh, because they have been taught to write in a position that they cannot afterwards get into.

44. The pupils chiefly belong to the Naidoo caste. The people of this caste bought the building which is used as a school, and gave it up to the school.

45. I examined the Konaaram and Woddigudiem Schools, but there is not anything worth writing about them.

46. Money Order Office.—There is no Money Order Office in the tāluq. When the navigation works are going on, one will be wanted at Dumagudiem; also they will want a stamp vendor.

47. I enclose returns showing the exports and imports for the last year (at least 11 months of it). These are compiled from the accounts of the trade statistic writers at Dumagudiem and Woddigudiem. At Dumagudiem is an anicut, so that all traffic by the river has to go through the locks. The writer is supposed to enter in his returns the cargo of every boat passing through the locks; for this information, he has to trust to the men in charge of the boats, to tell him what it contains, and, as he has some other business which takes him away from the locks, he cannot get trustworthy accounts made in his absence; so that these accounts cannot be relied on for accuracy. The inaccuracy of the accounts must be much greater at Woddigudiem, because the boats can pass by the whole width of the river, so that it would be impossible to get accounts from the boats passing on the Nizam's side. In addition to this, the writer at Woddigudiem is quite unfit for his work.

48. With regard to the exports to the coast, it is said that the articles entered at Dumagudiem are not entered at Woddigudiem; but though this, if it could be done properly, would be the correct course of providing, it must often cause a great deal of inaccuracy and carelessness in the accounts.

But whatever may be the inaccuracies in the accounts, I think we may rely on them not to give a larger quantity than what has really been exported or imported. I have not been able to obtain more reliable information than what these accounts give.

From these accounts we see that the chief articles exported from these tāluqs are wheat and other grains.

Oil seeds.	Skins,
Iron.	Timber.
Dyeing nuts.	

Timber and dyeing nuts far exceed in value the other products of the tāluqs.

In exchange for these, the people of these tāluqs get from the coast amongst other things—

Salt.	Cloths.
Rice.	Tobacco.

The cloths, however, are not all used in these tāluqs, but are sent to Bustar, Jeypore, and other places by land. Probably also some of the rice and salt do not remain in the tāluqs.

49. We see for certain that these tāluqs are capable of providing us with timber, bamboos, etc., but not with the more valuable kinds, such as teak, of which there is not much, and it wants the salt which we have to sell.

Our course then is clear. We must make these forests as valuable to us as possible, and we must give the people every possible facility to buy salt.

50. Forests.—These are very extensive, but, as I have before said, there is not much teak or valuable wood.

If a man wants to cut wood, he is supposed to go to the Jungle Daroga who gives him a written permission. He then goes and cuts it, and brings it down the river (the Sevaram pays the amount due), gets a pass, and takes it away. The written permission is perfectly useless, as people can go and cut wood without one, and as they can cut just what they like without any reference to the pass, if they have one. The man does not pay until he brings the wood down the river. There is no chance of selling the wood, unless it is carried away along the river. Bustar, Chanda, Rampah are too well supplied with wood to require any from here; so a man has very little chance of obtaining wood to sell, unless he pays some dues.

But there is an immense quantity of wood wasted. If the man cuts it down and does not take it away, he will not have to pay; and it might be said that a man would not take the trouble of cutting down a tree, merely for the sake of leaving it in the jungle. This may be so, but I certainly saw a great quantity of wood (single trees, not in pord cultivation) in different places, simply left to rot; and it was but a very small portion of the jungle that I saw. I cannot tell for what purpose these trees were cut down.

51. Another prolific source of waste of wood is the "Pord" cultivation. A man takes a piece of jungle land, cuts down the trees on it, cultivates it for a year, and then generally leaves it for another piece; he makes no use of the wood. Thus for 8 annas he has obtained the right to throw away wood, which, if it were brought to the bank of the river, would be worth Rupees 30 or 40. It must, however, be remarked that there are some kinds of wood which a man must leave on the ground, such as teak and a few other kinds.

52. The great part of this waste is caused by the Koyiwars: these are a people much given to settling in one place, who, if what they consider their rights were infringed, would probably move off to another district. Now this we do not want. The country is already too thinly populated. This waste will be more easily stopped, the larger the population is: so we must not drive away any people. The Koyiwars consider themselves perfectly entitled to do what they like with it; and they are the people we must look to to prevent any harm being done to the jungle by any one else but themselves, and we have to find out how to keep them from doing harm to the jungle without driving them out of it. The great thing is to induce them to settle down. I have been told this might possibly be done, if they had some good rice land to cultivate. The Severy Project would give us the means of providing a part of these men with irrigated land. Then again these people are so fond of drinking, that there would be no hope of their settling down where there was not toddy or arrack to be got, and at first it would not be advisable to restrict their power of taking as much as they want for themselves.

53. Abkari.—The toddy farm is separate from the arrack farm. The Koyiwars are allowed to draw from the trees in their own villages as much toddy as they can use for their own consumption. The Board have said that they will exempt this taluq from the prohibition of the home manufacture of fermented liquor for consumption and not for sale. I am sorry to have to recommend that any one should be exempted from a rule affecting almost all the rest of the Presidency, but I do not see how it can be avoided. If the Koyiwars are not allowed to take the toddy from the trees, they will be sure to move off to another place, and we are very much in need of men in this part.

54. There are complaints made that the authorities on the Nizam's side of the river will not allow people to come across to our side. I can quite understand those authorities wanting to keep their ryots, and not let them settle down out of their taluqs, as those places are thinly populated, and cannot afford to let people emigrate; but it is different when hinderances are thrown in the way of our ryots, when they want to come across. I mention this, as I heard it commonly spoken of, but I could not find out any authenticated instances in which this had occurred.

55. After I had sent my last letter on the subject of these taluqs, I sent a telegram to Government, asking whether it was likely that the charge of these taluqs would be given up by

the 1st of April. This telegram, however, reached Government before the Board's Proceedings, dated 23rd March 1874, No. 654, on my letter: so Government replied that it was not likely pending my report. I could do nothing more up at Bhadrachellum, until the transfer was ordered, and it was better my remaining up there, while there was a good deal of work to be done here, so I started on my return. On reaching Rajahmundry I received a telegram to the effect that the transfer was to be made. I had taken with me all the accounts required in the Madras Presidency up to Bhadrachellum, and had explained all of them to the Tahsildar. On receiving the telegram, I sent a Clerk from the Account Department of my office to Bhadrachellum, to show the Tahsildar's Clerks more particularly than I had done, how to write these accounts.

58. I have since received from the Deputy Commissioner all the records belonging to these new taluqs; and I have been carrying on the work as it was before. The Treasury transactions have been remitted in the accounts of this district. I have had two Magisterial cases sent up to me from Bhadrachellum, which I have disposed of, sentencing the prisoners to imprisonment. It may be a doubtful point whether I had power to do so; but the Deputy Commissioner could not try them, and the guilt of the parties was perfectly clear, and it would not have done to have released them.

57. I have received one civil appeal, but, as the appeal petition was not stamped, I have had it sent back to the party to be stamped, and, as there is no particular hurry about these cases, as there is in criminal cases, I have told the Tahsildar to receive these appeals, and keep them till he hears from me. I do not see the necessity of giving a decision in these cases, until I am formally invested with power to do so.

58. I have in my last letter said that I could not recommend a European Officer being sent up, if it entailed much expense. I still think I was right, but I have not the least doubt that it would be a good thing for the taluq if one were there. The best thing would be to send up an Officer thoroughly acquainted with forest work, but, at the same time, knowing enough of Revenue and Magisterial work to allow him to carry on the work of a Division Officer, which in this taluq would be very light. If an officer were sent up, a house would have to be built for him, as there is none any where else but at Dumagudiem; and, if the Godavery works are carried on, all the officers there are likely to be wanted, except those absolutely unfit for use. But Dumagudiem is a long way from the forest work, and a Division Officer's work would be chiefly to do with the forests. It would be hard on him to put him at a long distance from any society, but, if he were to be up, I think he would be most useful at Woddigudiem, the junction of the Severy with the Godavery.

59. The Board in their Proceedings, No. 654, of March 23rd, suggest that the trade statistics might be prepared by the Jungle Daroga. I do not think this would do. The man who prepares these returns should be as much as possible at the river bank, and the Jungle Daroga should be continually inspecting the jungle.

60. The other arrangements I have proposed I think will do. I think the Board are right in proposing this to be made an agency tract.

Enclosures Nos. 1 to 6.—Statements.

Submitted to Government with reference to G. O., dated 17th June 1874, No. 744.

2. The Collector gives a great deal of additional information with regard to the recently transferred taluqs of Bhadrachellum and Rekapilli.

3. In their Order of the 17th June, it is declared that the taluqs will be an agency tract, with the Collector of the Godavery District as Agent, etc., when the Scheduled Districts Bill becomes law, and it is left to the Judicial Department to say what course is to be adopted in the meantime. The Collector has received and disposed of two Magisterial cases, and he has received one Civil appeal which was fortunately got rid of for a time under the Stamp Law. He has sent a Clerk to each the Bhadrachellum Tahsildar the Madras system of accounts, and is keeping things *in statu quo*.

4. The information given in the Collector's letter is of great value and interest, but it is not complete enough to warrant the issue of definite orders, and will require detailed consideration and further inquiry in the departments concerned; but, in the meantime, the Board think the tapal line, which now runs from Bhadrachellam *vid* Ashwarowpet to Eligre should be changed so as to run straight to Rajahmundry after leaving Ashwarowpet.

5. In spite of the expense, the Board think it will be necessary for some time at all events, to have a European Assistant Agent for these taluqs and Rumpah with the qualification described in paragraph 68 of the Collector's letter. The settlement seems to be very complicated, and may have to be modified considerably in disposing of the appeal now pending; the management of the forests and the measures to be adopted to reclaim the semi-civilized tribes which inhabit them will be a difficult subject, and there will certainly be innumerable doubtful questions which can only be settled satisfactorily with a trustworthy agent residing in the tract and giving his whole attention to it.

6. With regard to the settlement, the Collector gives figures taken from accounts supplied by the proprietors, and says: "I think that these figures conclusively show that a fresh settlement will have to be made, unless Government resumes the whole estates and pays compensation to the proprietors." The settlement is very complicated, and a great deal of further information must be acquired as to the data on which the settlement was made, and as to what is wanted by the proprietors before any conclusion is arrived at.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with copy of Collector's letter and 6 original statements.

No. 280B. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 10th July 1874 it w

No. 1,766.

Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 17th June 1874, No. 744, Revenue Department:—

Abstract.—*Budrachellum and Rakapilly Taluqs.*—Passes orders on certain points connected with the transfer of — to Godavery District; appoints the Collector ex-officio agent and the divisional officer Assistant Agent; refers certain questions to Judicial, Financial, Public, Educational, and Public Works Departments; reviews the Abkári and Forest administration; the land-revenue system; concurs with Board that licenses for sale of opium and drugs must be discontinued; considers any additional expenditure on present establishment premature.

Communicated to the Collector of the Godavery District.

2. In their Proceedings, dated the 7th July 1874, the Board have submitted to Government a letter from the Collector, giving further information about the taluqs.

3. The Collector of Bellary has replied to the Board's question on the subject of ferries between Bellary and the Nizam's Territory, etc. A copy of Board's Proceedings, dated 18th June 1874, No. 1,490, will now be submitted to Government.

4. The Collector will give the further information called for in paragraph 13.

5. The Notification referred to in paragraph 14 will now be issued. The Collector will report whether a similar Notification should be issued with regard to Rumpah.

6. Further particulars as to the settlement are given in the letter submitted to Government in Board's Proceedings, dated 7th July 1874.

To the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with Board's Proceedings, 18th June 1874, No. 1,420.

No. 280C. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 14th July 1874, No. 1,508.

Read the following letter from W. FOSTER, Esq. Acting Collector of the Godavery District, to J. CROSE, Esq. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Cocanada, 24th June 1874, No. 192:—

REFERRING to paragraphs 16, 17, and 18 of my report, dated the 2nd instant, No. 161, regarding the Bhadrachellum Taluq, lately transferred to this district from the Central Provinces, I have the honor to forward, herewith, the correspondence that has passed between the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Godavery District, and the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, on the subject of the entertainment of an establishment sufficient to secure a bi-weekly postal communication between Bhadrachellum and Woddigudem.

2. The Imperial postal route that I have proposed, *i.e.*, altering the line, so that it may pass from Bhadrachellum to Woddigudem, Ashwarowpet, Tallapudi and Rajahmundry, would do away with the necessity of entertaining a separate establishment for bi-weekly postal communication between Bhadrachellum and Woddigudem, and would also secure a daily communication between Bhadrachellum and Woddigudem, the head-quarters of the Jungle Daroga.

3. I request that the Board will ask the Postmaster-General to see if the [illegible] cannot be altered as suggested by me.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Original correspondence between the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Godavery District, and the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

COMMUNICATED to the Postmaster-General, who is requested to arrange, in communication with the Collector of the Godavery, for the transmission of the mails between the newly annexed talugs and Rajahmundry, as well as for the connection of Woddigudem with Bhadrachellum by a district line in the most convenient and expeditious manner possible under the circumstances.

2. Mr. Foster in his report, dated 2nd June, suggested that the main line from Bhadrachellum to Ashwarowpet should be diverted round by Woddigudem, stating that by this means the branch line from Bhadrachellum to Woddigudem might be saved.

The Board, considering that the chief object to be attained was speedy communication between Bhadrachellum and Rajahmundry, and believing that the line from Bhadrachellum to Ashwarowpet was likely to be far more frequented, and therefore capable of being travelled over with greater speed than that from Woddigudem to Ashwarowpet, recommended to Government that the former should be adopted as the main line, and that the branch between Bhadrachellum and Woddigudem should be maintained.

3. From the correspondence now submitted, there appears to be a difficulty about funds for the above-mentioned branch line. If the Collector is unable to meet the cost from his District Funds, the Government will be requested to make a special grant sufficient to cover the cost of a bi-weekly line. Should it be found on experience that the new line proposed by Mr. Foster from Bhadrachellum to Ashwarowpet *vid* Woddigudem is feasible, and in other respects advantageous, the question may be reconsidered; but at present the Board are averse to trusting the main line of communication between the headquarters of the new talugs and the Collector on an untried jungle road.

4. Copy of these Proceedings will be submitted to Government, with reference to Proceedings, dated 7th July 1874, No. 1,719.

Copy to the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

No. 281. ORDER THEREON, 28th August 1874, No. 1,101.

Miscellaneous.

WITH the first of these Proceedings the Board of Revenue forward a further report from the Acting Collector of the Godavery District upon the Badrachellam and Rakapalli Taluqs.

2. Some particulars are given regarding the settlement which appears to have been made subsequent to 1860, but the Acting Collector does not quite understand the principles on which it was based. Apparently when the estate was under the Nizam, the proprietor was allowed, for life, compensation for Abkari and forests. It appears, however, that the Rani who is here referred to is not the proprietor. From the Deputy Commissioner's letter, recorded in G.O., 23rd January 1874, No. 104, it would seem that the present proprietor is an infant.

3. Mr. Foster shows by figures, the accuracy of which he cannot vouch for, but sees no reason to doubt, that the profit which the inferior proprietors receive is either less than nothing or so small that practically it could not afford means of livelihood. Similarly, the whole of the profits received direct from his tenants by the superior proprietor and part of the Malikhana are swallowed up by the establishment entertained for management. These statements, if true, are certainly extraordinary, and would go to justify the conclusion that a fresh settlement must be made.

4. The Board observe that the settlement is very complicated, and that before any conclusion can be arrived at much information must be furnished.

5. The Governor in Council fully agrees that this is necessary, and, looking to the unreliable nature of the figures which have been quoted, and to the necessity, which exists in taking up a new country, of establishing a complete understanding of what has to be done in order that the administration may be placed on a sound and effective footing without delay, he resolves to depute an officer to reside for some time in the talugs with the object of thoroughly examining the country, and, under the Collector's directions, submitting a scheme for their future management.

6. This officer will, in the first instance, obtain from the Collector all the information which has been collected since the transfer was made, and will then visit the head

quarters of the Upper Godavery District and, if necessary, Nagpore, for the purpose of consulting with the Deputy-Commissioner and other authorities; after which he will proceed to the taluqs and, while carefully supervising and guiding the subordinate agencies, will examine minutely into all matters connected with the division in order that its future working may be assimilated, as far as possible, to the Madras system.

7. The rights and privileges of the proprietors and tenants must be ascertained with all possible accuracy.

8. A residence of a few months will suffice for this purpose, and the result of this deputation will afford the best means of judging whether the Board's recommendation, in paragraph 5 of their Proceedings, to appoint a European Assistant Agent for these taluqs and Rumpa should be carried out.

9. It will be desirable that the Inspector of Forests should arrange to visit the forests in this locality at the same time.

10. In the meantime, the several subjects specified below and touched upon in the Acting Collector's report will be considered in the departments concerned:—

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.—*Postal*, paragraphs 16—18 of Collector's report and paragraph 4 of Board's Proceedings, dated 7th July 1874, No. 1,719A; also Board's Proceedings, 14th July 1874, No. 1,808.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.—*Cemeteries*, paragraph 19 of Collector's report.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—*Anicut works*, paragraphs 20—27, Collector's report.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—*Police Station*, paragraphs 28—30 of Collector's report; *Civil Appeals*, paragraph 57.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—*Schools*, paragraph 33—45 of Collector's report.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—*Money Order Office*, paragraph 46 of Collector's report.

11. Referring to paragraph 10, G. O., 17th June last, No. 744, it would appear from the Board's Proceedings, dated 10th July 1874, No. 1,766, and its enclosure, that the system as to ferries on the Godavery in these taluqs corresponds with that in force on the Tungabudra.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
" the Inspector of Forests.
" the Public Department.
" the Ecclesiastical Department.
" the Public Works Department.
" the Judicial Department.
" the Educational Department.
" the Financial Department.
" the Accountant-General.

Lithd. A. Grubert.

Govt. of Madras

REVENUE.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

&c., &c., &c.

Dated August 28th.

Read.

Endd.

G. O., 28*th August* 1874, *No.* 1,101.

Nos. 280-281.

UGUST.

Publication and Bifurcation Tolls, Godavery District. Deputing an officer to reside at some time the — with the object of thoroughly examining the country and, under the Collector's directions, submitting a scheme for their management; directing the Inspector of Fo to visit the locality at the same time; and certain subjects to the Public, Financial, Works, Judicial, Educational and Departments for consideration.

No. 2,490.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 18th June 1874.

Read the following letter from H. SEWELL, Esq., Acting Collector of Bellary, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Ramandrug, 16th May 1874, No. 143:—

WITH reference to paragraph 8 of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 654, dated 23rd March last, I have the honour to report that all the ghauts of the Tungabudra river ferries are established by the Contractors of this district this side of the river, and by those of the Nizam's and Dharwar country on the opposite side. When passengers cross the river on the boats from this district, they pay the fare at the fixed rates to the Contractors or their servants here; the people who come from the other side of the river into this district on boats established by the Nizam's and Dharwar Contractors pay the toll to the Contractors of those districts. The boats of either side generally go back empty. But whenever people are carried away to the other side of the river on the boats thus going back on the mutual consent of the Contractors or their men, the fees are levied by the Contractors of that side from [illegible]

COMMUNICATED to the Collector of the Godavery District.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) J. GROSE,
Secretary.

To the Collector of the Godavery District.

Copy to the Acting Collector of Bellary.

Exd. G. A. Turton.

Re. 2362/74.

1874.

Board of Revenue,

MADRAS.

Proceedings, 18th June 1874, No. 1,490.

Received

Encl.

JUNE.

No. 1,490.

Ferries across Vyngobudra river.—Letter from Collector of Bellary reporting course adopted by ferry Contractors of that district, and by those of Nizam's and Dharwar country on opposite side of the river for collection of fees—communicated to Collector of Godavery District.

No. 1,808.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 14th July 1874.

Read the following letter from W. S. FOSTER, Esq., Acting Collector of the Godavery District, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Cocanada, 24th June 1874, No. 192:—

REFERRING to paragraphs 16, 17, and 18 of my report, dated the 2nd instant, No. 161, regarding the Bhadrachellum Taluq, lately transferred to this district from the Central Provinces, I have the honor to forward, herewith, the correspondence that has passed between the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Godavery District, and the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, on the subject of the entertainment of an establishment sufficient to secure a bi-weekly postal communication between Bhadrachellum and Woddigudem.

2. The Imperial postal route that I have proposed, *i.e.*, altering the line, so that it may pass from Bhadrachellum to Woddigudem, Ashwarowpet, Tallapudi to Rajahmundry, would do away with the necessity of entertaining a separate establishment for bi-weekly postal communication between Bhadrachellum and Woddigudem, and would also secure a daily communication between Bhadrachellum and Woddigudem, the head-quarters of the Jungle Daroga.

3. I request that the Board will ask the Postmaster-General to see if the line cannot be altered as suggested by me.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Original correspondence between the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Godavery District, and the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

COMMUNICATED to the Postmaster-General, who is requested to arrange, in communication with the Collector of the Godavery, for the transmission of the mails between the newly annexed taluqs and Rajahmundry, as well as for the connection of Woddigudem with Bhadrachellum by a district line in the most convenient and expeditious manner possible under the circumstances.

2. Mr. Foster in his report, dated 2nd June, suggested that the main line from Bhadrachellum to Ashwarowpet should be diverted round by Woddigudem, stating that by this means the branch line from Bhadrachellum to Woddigudem might be saved.

The Board, considering that the chief object to be attained was speedy communication between Bhadrachellum and Rajahmundry, and believing that the road from Bhadrachellum to Ashwarowpet was likely to be far more frequented, and therefore capable of being travelled over with greater speed than that from Woddigudem to Ashwarowpet, recommended to Government that the former should be adopted as the main line, and that the branch between Bhadrachellum and Woddigudem should be maintained.

3. From the correspondence now submitted, there appears to be a difficulty about funds for the above-mentioned branch line. If the Collector is unable to meet the cost from his District Funds, the Government will be requested to make a special grant sufficient to cover the cost of a bi-weekly line. Should it be found on experience that the new line proposed by Mr. Foster from Bhadrachellum to

Ashwarowpet *vid* Woddigudem is feasible, and in other respects advantageous, the question may be re-considered; but at present the Board are averse to trusting the main line of communication between the head-quarters of the new taluqs and the Collector on an untried jungle road.

4. Copy of these Proceedings will be submitted to Government, with reference to Proceedings, dated 7th July 1874, No. 1,719A.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

Acting Sub-Secretary.

To the Postmaster-General, with original correspondence, to be returned, and Board's Proceedings, dated 7th July 1874 No. 1719A

" the Acting Collector of the Godavery District.

Copy to the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Exd. A. Grubert.

Received 20 July/74.

Encl.

PROCEEDINGS, 14TH JULY 1874, No. 1,808.

BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS.

JULY.

No. 1,808.

Postal communication—between Rajahmundry in Godavery District and taluq Bhadrachellum and Rekapalli recently transferred to that district from Central Provinces; also that between Bhadrachellum and Woddigudem. —Letter from Collector regarding — communicated to Postmaster-General, with remarks.— Copy of Board's Proceedings, submitted to Government.

Godavery District

No. 161 Collector's Office Cocanada 2nd June 1874

From

W. T. Foster Esquire
Acting Collector

To

J. Grose Esquire
Secretary to the Board of Revenue Madras

Sir

In accordance with Government Order No. 1041, January 23rd 1874 I went to see the Bhadrachellam and Rekapilly Taluks in the Central Provinces. I got up the river about 80 miles in one of the Upper Godavery Steamers, but above that there was not sufficient water, the remaining distance I went in the boat Government have built for me, having in places to dig a channel in the bed of the river to allow the boat to pass. In this way I got up the river

at the rate of about 12 or 14 miles a day. I believe the water was lower this year than usual, so that in most years it would be easier to get up than I found it. I stayed the greater part of the time I was in these Talukes at Bhadrachellum but I visited Dummagudiem, Wudduligudiem, and other places. I was at Bhadrachellum at the time of the annual festival, to which, it is reckoned, about 22,000 people came. The temple here, and two others in these Talugs receive between them about Rupees 1300 from the Nizam. I imagine that the Bhadrachellum temple must be rich; but in the procession I saw, the God was most poorly dressed; I do not think it had a single ornament of any value. The people behaved on the whole well. There were

were a few petty thefts: one man took a chembo (Tumbal) from the temple which had been placed to receive alms: he and most of the other thieves were caught. There were sheds erected for the shelter of travellers, at which, at first fees were levied on the people using them, and consequently but very few people went into them. As these sheds had been built, I thought it a pity they should not be used; and I was very glad to hear the Tahsildar propose that the people should be allowed to go into them without payment. At that time I had no authority in the Talook, so I purposely refrained from giving advice that might be contrary to the orders received by the Tahsildar from his superiors. The sheds were filled when the

people were allowed to go into them free

2. The Upper Godavery District, of which the Taluks of Bhadrachellam and Rekapilly form a part, formerly belonged to the Nizam, but was given over to the Government of India in 1860. These Talugs were a part of a large estate, the greater part of which is situated in the Nizam's Territories, on the other side of the river. The Proprietor of the Estate paid a fixed sum to the Nizam yearly and when the estate was divided it became necessary to decide how much was to be paid to the Nizam and how much to Government. There were no accounts which would show how this Peishcush was to be divided. The District was therefore settled & the land was surveyed & mapped each village, the cultivated area was measured, and cultivable waste, equal to twice the cultivated area, was added. This formed the estate. The land not included in any estate was declared to be the property of Government, and so were all estates paying less than 10 Rupees.

3. I cannot find out properly how the Peishcush was fixed: there were rent rates fixed, and the Peishcush appears to have been deduced somehow from these rates and cultivated area. The manner in which the rent rates were obtained says the Offg. Chief Commissioner in his Memorandum on the settlement, is not very clearly explained in the report. However the rent was fixed for each estate. The Superior Proprietor who in these two Talugs, is the Rajee of Bhadrachellam, pays the Government

dues: the inferior Proprietors pay to the superior the rent, the Government cesses, and 10 per cent on the Jumma, which latter the Superior Proprietor keeps. When the new settlement was introduced, the Abkaary and the Forests were taken under the management, and a yearly sum of about Rupees 4,000 is paid to the Ranee for her life as compensation &c. There has been a petition presented to the Governor General against this settlement, but no decision has yet been given. I hear that the Government demand has been certainly fixed too high in Rekapilly Talug. The inferior Proprietor in that Talook is unable to pay the amount, and his Talook is now under management.

5. I must say I do not quite understand the principles on which the

the settlement was made with the Proprietors. The superior Proprie receives from the inferior, besid the Government dues, 10 per cent o the collections. This is what the inferior Proprietor pays to the Super it is not a deduction from the amount payable to Government, an given by Government to cover the expenses of collections; it is in fac a recognition by the Government of some right in the land possesse by the Superior Proprietor; but if possessed any right in the land he would possess it whether the land was cultivated or uncultiva so that he would have as much right to the Forests and waste land as he has to the cultivated land round the villages: but he has been declared not to have any right to the Forests and waste land

6. It is said that the superior Proprietor is not in the same position as the Zemindars elsewhere: that he was never recognized as a permanent holder, and that he only held his land on lease for short periods, & that he was liable to be ejected from his land: but if this were the case, if he had no right at all to the land, I do not understand why the inferior Proprietors should be obliged to pay him a sum of money in addition to the regular rent

7. I cannot help thinking that the Rajee has some right in the land, which would extend also to the Forests; but then at the end of the present settlement, the Forest Revenue would have to be considered in settling the Peishcush

8. I do not like a permanent settlement, but I would like a settlement otherwise similar to the permanent settlement to be concluded with the superior Proprietors for 20 or 30 years: the inferior Proprietors and the ryots with rights of occupancy and other ryots being all his tenants. Their several rights could easily be maintained by the Revenue or Civil Courts.

9. The Rekapilly Talook is entirely under inferior Proprietors. From the accounts of these Proprietors and the accounts in the Tahsildar's Office, I have gathered the following figures for the year 187[illegible]

Total collections by inferior Proprietors from their ryots		Rs. As. P. 6,421-7-
Out of this had to be paid		
Government demand	4728-0-0	
Road Fund	96-4-0	
School Fund	96-4-0	
Dawk Fund	24-12-0	
Malikhana (Superior Proprietor's share)	434-11-6	
Village servants	551-6-0	
Total payments		5931-5-6
Profit to inferior Proprietor		490-1-9

No.

Now according to the settlement rates, it was calculated that at the time of the settlement, the collections would amount to Rupees 8106-6-0, so that the collections now are less than the calculated receipts therein by Rs. 1684-14-9 or more than 20 per cent.

10. This may arise from the settlement rates having been fixed too high, or from bad management on the part of the inferior Proprietor, or from the decrease in the number of the cultivating ryots. From all I hear, I am led to believe that all these causes have tended to cause this deficiency.

11. In the Bhadrachellum Taluk, some of the villages are under inferior Proprietors, and some under the direct management of the superior Proprietors.

12. I will first take the

inferior Proprietors:

The total amount collected by Rs. A. P. there is 7551-6-6

Deduct

Government demand	4862-8-0
Road Fund	115-8-0
School Fund	115-8-0
Dawk Fund	32-8-0
Malikhana	657-3-7
Village servants	1862-2-2
Total	7645-5-9
	93-15-3

Thus the inferior Proprietors have actually suffered a loss of about Rupees 94-0-0 according to the settlement rates, the collections would have amounted at the time of settlement to Rupees 10,874-12-0

13. For the villages under the management of the superior Proprietor, the collections according to the settlement rates would have been Rs. 12,679-9-0

The amount collected in 1872-73 was Rs. 10,839-4-8

The Government demand is Rs. 7304-0-0

Road Fund	147-4-0
School Fund	147-4-0
Dawk Fund	43-4-0
Village servants	2051-11-6
Total	9693-7-6

Profit

Profit to superior Proprietor — 1145-13-2

Add Malikana in Bhadra-
chellam Taluq 657-3-7

" Rekapilly 434-11-6

Total profit to superior Proprietor 1091-15-1

2,237-12-3

The Ranee's Establishment for managing these Talugs consists of -

1. Naib — Rupees 40
1. Peshcar — " — 12
1. Javabnivis — " — 10
1. Cutwall — " — 3
Saderwarid — " — 9
6. Peons — " — 30
1. Gumasta — " — 15
2 Peons — " — 10 } Marrigudiem
1. Cutwall — " — 3

132, or 1584 Rupees a year.

So that the real profits to the Ranee from these two Talugs is only about 650 Rupees a year. These figures in some instances differ slightly from those entered in the settlement report, in the case of the Government demand, and the settlement rates: I am unable to account for the difference

14. I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the figures given above, as in the case of the collections, they

are taken from accounts furnished by the Proprietors: but I have no reason to consider that they do not give the true account: the fact of the Rekapilly Talug having been obliged to come under Government management would seem to support the accuracy of these figures to some extent. I think that these figures conclusively show that a fresh settlement will have to be made, unless Government resumes the whole estates and pays compensation to the Proprietors. But I cannot recommend this. It would not do to take this land from the Ranee, whose ancestors have held it so long; but I have no doubt that it would improve under Government management more than at present. It must be remembered that the Ranee receives 4428 Rupees from Government on account of

of the resumption of the abkarry and Forests, but this will cease at her death; her successor will not receive it.

15. The Rekapilli Taluk was taken under Government management in August 1873. The collections up to April 13th for the year may be put down at about Rs. 6332; and the charges at about Rs. 5771. Thus the amount available for paying off the debt of the inferior Proprietor is about 560 Rupees a year.

The debt amounts to about Rs. 4095: and as no interest is to be paid on account of the time subsequent to the decree which placed this Taluk under management the debt may be expected to be liquidated in about 7 years.

16. The Postal line runs from Post Office
Guruchalu through Dumagudiem and Bhadra-chellam to Ellore. There is a Post Office at Dumagudiem and a branch Post Office at Bhadrachellam. At other Post Offices, packets are not made up for Bhadra-chellam, but all letters for that place are put into the Dumagudiem bag, and forwarded from there. Thus letters from the Ellore side for Bhadrachellam pass through that place and go to Dumagudiem, from where they are sent back to Bhadra-chellam. This causes considerable delay, and will be inconvenient in the case of correspondence between the Collector and the Tahsildar of Bhadra-chellam. I would therefore propose to make Bhudrachellam into a Post Office station (not a branch Post Office) and have the letters for this place put up so that they can be left by the Tapal runners at Bhadrachellam.

17. I consider that it will be advisable to alter the postal route, making the line pass from Bhadrachellam to Wuddigudiem, Ashwarowpetta, Thallapudi to

to Rajahmundry.

18. This will be better for the official correspondence which will all have to go between Bhadrachellam and Rajahmundry or Cocanada: and it is highly probable that when the Godavery navigation works are completed, there will be a good deal of correspondence passing between the merchants of Cocanada and those living up the river. If the trade of this part increases, Cocanada will have almost the entire monopoly of it, so that the postal route between Cocanada and these places up the river should be as short as possible. I have spoken to the Inspector of Post Offices here on the matter, but as the present line is not in his range, he cannot give me an opinion: but he has told me he will get all the information he can. The adoption of this route

route will save the expense of the District Post between Bhadrachellam and Muddiagudem, where the Jungle Darogah has his office.

Cemeteries

19. There are two at Dumagudem they are in good order. Five Rupees a month have been paid to the native pastor here to keep them in order, and he certainly has done his work well. I should recommend that this allowance be continued. If the navigation works are taken in hand again, there will be a number of Europeans here, and imagine that if a Chaplain is appointed to Cocanada and Rajahmundry, he will have to visit Dumagudem. The native Pastor belongs to the Church Mission. There is a Missionary belonging to that society here.

Anicut works.

20. There is at Dumagudem an Anicut, from which a canal is taken

taken by the side of the river for
about 2 miles: this allows boats to
pass by the rocks in the river which
form the first barrier: but below
these rocks the river is very shallow,
and for a part of the year unable
to be passed by boats, so it is
proposed to take this canal down
to about 4 or 5 miles below Bhadra-
chellam: the canal has been dug,
and when the locks are completed
boats will be able to pass the
first barrier for a great part
of the year. These locks will doubtless
be expensive, as I hear there will
be seven in the twenty miles of canal,
and I believe it is proposed to construct
them of sufficient size to admit
the large Godavery steamers
through them with their complement
of barges. Possibly at first till the
trade

trade along the banks of the river has
considerably increased, we might
arrange to tranship the goods, and
send them on smaller boats through
the canal, and for that time smaller
locks would suffice; but I believe
thoroughly trade will increase, and
in no long time we should find
that these small locks were in-
sufficient, and so we should soon
have the expense of building larger
ones; and the expenditure on the locks
would be about doubled unnecessarily.

21. It will be expensive and trouble-
some to make the canal a source of
irrigation because the greater part
of the ground is so much above the
level of the canal, but irrigation can
be provided for in repairing and im-
proving the old tanks which are fed
from the streams coming from the hills.

Most

Most of these tanks belong to the Zemindar, but as these Zaluks do not give her a large income, it is not to be expected that she can do much towards repairing these tanks. But as the settlement with her has only been made for 20 years, if we repair tanks she will probably agree to our charging water tax on the extra land cultivated by the water, and at the next settlement we can hand her over the tanks in good repair, and she would be doubtless only too glad to take them with some addition to her Peishcush Estimates have been prepared for repairing the tanks of Nallamilli and Madapoor, but they have not been as yet repaired.

22. There has also been devised a scheme for irrigating the Yalook from the ~~Sewery~~ river. It would be a

a great benefit if this could be carried out. There is at present little irrigation: the tanks are small, and not being in good repair will not hold much water. There is a large quantity of water coming down the Severy, which could be utilized for irrigation, without interfering with the passage of the timber cut along its banks.

23. There is a great extent of good land here: but there is no one to cultivate it. The population is very small, and judging by the whole Upper Godavery District, nearly half the population are Hoys, who seem to have a dislike to settle down for long on any piece of land. It is not to be supposed that we shall be able to attract people to this part if we can only offer them a piece of dry land at a high assessment. The Hoys are spoken of as excelling in

cultivation they might probably be induced to settle down, if they have good land and plenty of water for irrigation.

24. There are many people emigrating from Locanada to Burmah: these might turn this way instead, if sufficient inducement were offered to them. There will be many people coming here to be employed on the navigation works. These might be induced to bring their families and remain here helping to cultivate land when they were not actively engaged on the works.

25. By repairing the tanks and by carrying out the several project, such inducements would be given, and I doubt not these works would be remunerative. But I would go further, and allow the ryots to rent out yearly any Government land at reduced rates or even for nothing at all: it must be remembered that every

every acre of land cultivated is a gain to Government, even if not a pie is paid on it as assessment.

26. If the Navigation works are to be completed, we must consider how they can best be made reproductive: the river runs between this District and the Nizam's Territories, and the work will be equally useful to both. In justice, therefore, the Nizam should bear a part of the expense; but I cannot propose entering into any such arrangement with him. The work must be carried out by one party, without any one else having an equal voice in the matter: otherwise it is possible that disputes will hinder the completion of the work. Nor do I like the idea of making each boat pay toll as it passes along the river. I would rather follow the system we have below Dowleswaram and make the men who want to send boats

boats on the canals or river pay a license fee for the whole year. The increased license fees and increased export duty must be nearly all we can look forward to in the matter of return for our expenditure. The land along the banks of the river in this District is Zemmindary so we shall not derive for some years any benefit from the increase of cultivation there. But our export duties will certainly increase, and not only that, but we shall do a great deal to the people, they will be able to cultivate more land, because they can get rid of their surplus produce to their own advantage, and will become richer, and we shall not be required to incur vast expenditure in relieving distress caused by famine.

27. There are some matters on which we might come to an agreement with the Nizam, and considering that this work will be of great use to him, and will cost him nothing, we may just ask him not to make the export or import duty higher for things coming out from, or going into, his dominions by way of this river than is charged

charged now probably he would find it to his own advantage as well as to ours to reduce the duties on some goods. And we might ask him to promise not to levy any taxes on boats licensed by us, which he does not levy now: Nor impose any more restrictions than are now in force against boats taking Cargo or passengers to and from his dominions.

Police Stations.

28. I have in a previous letter No— dated 10th March 1874 told you that the Police Station at Bhadrachellum is unfit for the purpose for which it was intended; When a new Cutcherry is built, it might contain the station also.

29. At Dumagudiem there is a building containing three rooms in a row: one is the Post Office, the next is the

the Treasury, where the money belonging to the Public Works Department and other things are kept, the third room is the lock up. The Police Station is the verandah, in front of the Treasury and lock up. I do not consider this sufficient accommodation for the Police. It will be best to build another Post Office, and allow the Police to occupy the room that would be thus vacated.

30. There is also a station at Konavaram this contains a room where the Jungle Daragah whose office is near, keeps the money he collects. The walls of this room do not reach the roof of the building: it would be very easy to get into the room, and this will have to be remedied. The accounts

accounts here are very badly kept, and the discipline very lax.

Roads

31. There are no roads in these Taluks, and during the rains I can imagine that it is very difficult to move about on account of the Nullahs. but it is easy enough, in the hot weather for people to walk or ride, bandies could scarcely go any where. The Deputy Commissioner has elephants to carry his tents.

Accounts

32. The Settlement accounts have been written in Mahratta: in the Tahsildar's present establishment there is no one who can read them, and it will be difficult to find any one who can do so in the rest of the Madras Godavery District: so, if the present

present settlement is to stand, we shall be obliged to have these accounts translated into Telugu. There are two copies of these accounts, one with the Carnam of each village, and one with the Deputy Commissioner. I here that differences are often found to exist between these two accounts.

33. Bhadrachellum Boys' School. Schools

In this school formerly Telugu and English were taught: but the people did not want English, and did want Sanscrit, so a Master has been appointed who could teach Sanscrit, but he only replaced the former Master in the beginning of March. The former Master does not seem to have been popular.

There

34. There are now 42 boys on the books, of which 9 are supposed to have completed the rest of their education, and now only attend the School for the purpose of learning Sanscrit. They learn it from books printed in the Telugu character. There is only one of these nine, who knows any thing of Sanscrit, and it is very little he can be said to know, as he can only read, but cannot understand any thing of what he reads, without its being altogether explained to him.

Of the 42 boys on the books, only 6 were pupils of the late Master. These could all read with a tolerable degree of fluency, even what they had not read

read before: but when I asked each after reading a piece, to shut up the book and tell me in their words what they had read, four expressed themselves quite unable to do so, and the other two certainly knew nothing of what they had read.

Some of the other boys also profess to read, but they could only read a little: these boys have only just joined the school.

35. The Scholars may be divided into three sets: one who only come for Sanscrit: the next who have attended the School for some time, who learn reading, writing and Arithmetic, the last those who have just joined, and whom I did not examine.

The

36. The pupils only knew the first four simple rules of Arithmetic. Each of them did a sum in each rule tolerably correctly. All the division sums however were done by the Long Division Method, even with a divisor 6 or 7. Again in addition they are taught to put down somewhere on the slate, sometimes a space is specially prepared, where they must put down the figure they carry from one line to another. The Hindus as a rule have remarkably good memories, and more especially in the matter of figures, and it would be a pity to destroy their memories, but they must lose their Memories if they do not

Continually

continually exercise them, and if they are not taught to exercise them early. The system I have mentioned tends to destroy the Memory because it does not allow a wide scope for exercising it, and because it teaches him how to save himself the trouble of remembering anything.

37. I asked these boys to add up in their heads numbers like 24 and 35: I forget exactly what they were, but they completely failed.

38. Mental Arithmetic is the very best exercise for the Memory, and it should be brought into more use than it is now and the more of a sum in the simple rules of arithmetic that a boy can do in his own head without committing the working to writing the

more ready he will become in Mental Arithmetic generally.

39. Bhadrachellam Girls' School.

This school, it had been determined to close, but no order had been issued to close it when I took charge of the Taluk; so I have kept it on. I do not like the idea of people being able to say, "We had a girls' school here, but that was abolished on the transfer of this place to the Madras Presidency". The insinuation might have been wrong, but the statement would have been true. The Road Fund, Dawk Fund, School Fund are very insignificant, and the Road Fund quite inadequate for the purpose

purpose for which it is intended, that I am inclined to think it would do no harm to pay for this girls' school out of one of the other Funds. They might all be put together, and spent in the way most useful.

40. There are 23 girls on the books. 20 were present when I saw it: I hear there are seldom less than 15 present. Seven can read, but not what they have not seen before. These also know the first three simple rules of arithmetic, and one of them can do Division, and also the four compound rules, as far as Rupees Annas and Pies are concerned. These girls certainly much

much excel the boys in Arithmetic, both as regards accuracy and quick-ness. The girls belong to the Brahmin, Komati, Dasi, and Telugu castes: None belong to the dancing girl caste, though there are several here. It appears that an order was issued excluding them, but this order was since cancelled there are few Brahmin girls only 4: the majority are Dasi and Telugu. I am not altogether an advocate for education, as it is carried out here generally, especi-ally female education, but I do think it is good for the dancing girl caste: any how I do not think that we should try and put them on a lower rank than their fellow country men do. It is certainly not the way to

to raise them.

41. Dumaguduem School. The Master of this School receives 10 Rupees a month from Government. There are 26 pupils on the books of whom 23 were present when I saw it. A man has set up a private School here, who used to be a Master in the Mission School, he teaches English, and so nearly all of the pupils in the two Higher classes of the Government School left to go to the private School. I did not examine the private School, but from what I hear, I imagine it will not last long.

42. The School, that has its Master paid by Government, is not very advanced. There are three classes, & girls learn in the School. The pupils

pupils of the first class can only read what they have learnt: they profess to know the multiplication table, but can work no sums. There is one who was left when the rest of the higher classes went to the other School: he can read tolerably, and he knows the first three simple rules of arithmetic.

The second class, and the girls can also read what they have learnt, nothing more: they only know a very little of the multiplication table. Their writing from dictation was not good, either in spelling or hand writing.

The lowest class profess to know their

their letters, but really do not.

43. There is a great fault I have noticed in these Schools, and that is that the Masters want to introduce European customs, where they can only manage to introduce half of them. For instance, take the method of teaching the pupils to write: the pupils sit on a bench, but there is no desk as there is in an European School, and they write on slates half standing them up on their legs: now, in after life, when these people have to write, it will be on paper, either sitting on

on a chair before a desk, or on the ground, resting the paper on their legs: so they will simply have to begin their education in writing afresh, because they have been taught to write in a position that they cannot afterwards get into.

44. The pupils chiefly belong to the Nondoo caste: the people of this caste bought the building which is used as a School, and gave it up to the School.

45. I examined the Kona-
-varam and Widdigudiem
Schools: but there is not any
thing worth writing about
them.

46. There is no money order Money order office
Office in the Taluk: when the
navigation works are going on,
one will be wanted at Dima-
-gudiem: also they will want a
Stamp vendor.

47. I enclose Returns showing ~6
the exports and Imports for the last
year (at least 11 months of it). These
are compiled from the accounts of the
Trade statistic writers
at

P.

at Dumagudiem and Widdigudiem.

3

at Dumagudiem is an anicut, so that
all traffic by the river has to go through
the locks: the writer is supposed to enter
in his returns the cargo of every boat
passing through the locks; but for this
information he has to trust to the
men in charge of the boats to tell him
what it contains, and, as he has some
other business which takes him away from
the locks, he cannot get trustworthy
accounts made in his absence, so that
these accounts cannot be relied on for
accuracy - the inaccuracy of the accounts
must be much greater at Widdigudiem,
because the boats can pass by the whole
width of the river, so that it would be
impossible

impossible to set accounts from the
boats passing on the Nizam's side. In
addition to this, the writer at Waddiguddem
seems quite unfit for his work.

48. With regard to the exports
to the coast, it is said that the articles
entered at Dumagudem and not entered
at Waddiguddem: but though this, if
it could be done properly, would be the
correct course of proceding, it must often
cause a great deal of inaccuracy and
carelessness in the accounts. — But
whatever may be the inaccuracies in
these accounts, I think we may rely
on them not to give a larger quantity
than what has really been exported

or imported. I have not been able
to obtain more reliable information
than what these accounts give. From
these accounts we see that the chief
articles exported from those Talukes are
Wheat, and other grains.
oil seeds
Iron
Dyeing nuts
Skins.
Timber.
Timber and dyeing nuts far exceed in
value the other products of the Talugs.
In exchange for these, the people of
these Talugs get from the coast amongst
other things,
Salt
Rice
Cloths
Tobacco.
The Cloths however are not all used
in these Talugs, but are sent to Bustar,
Jeypore

Jeypore and other places, any land ... Probably also some of the rice and salt do not remain in the Talugs.

49. We see for certain that these Talugs are capable of providing us with timber, bamboos, &c; but not with the more valuable kinds, such as teak, of which there is not much: and it wants the Salt which we have to sell.

Our course then is clear: we must make these forests as valuable to us as possible, and we must give the people every possible facility to buy salt.

Forests — para. 50. These are very extensive, but, as I have before said, there is not much teak, or valuable wood.

If a man wants to rent wood,

wood, he is supposed to go to the jungle Darogah who gives him a written permission. He then goes and cuts it, and brings it down the river, pays the annual due, gets a pass, and takes it away. The written permission is perfectly useless, as people can go and cut wood without one, and as they can cut just what they like without any reference to the pass, if they have one. The man does not pay until he brings the wood down to the river. There is no chance of selling the wood unless it is carried away along the river as Bustar, Chanda, Rampah, are too well supplied with wood to require any from here. So a man has very little chance of obtaining

wood

* Severy

wood to sell unless he pays some dues. But, there is an immense quantity of wood wasted. If the man cuts it down and does not take it away, he will not have to pay: and it might be said that a man would not take the trouble of cutting down a tree, merely for the sake of leaving it in the jungle. This may be so, but I certainly saw a great quantity of wood (jungle trees, not in pord cultivation) in different places, simply left to rot: and it was but a very small portion of the jungle that I saw. I cannot tell for what purpose these trees were cut down.

51. Another prolific source of waste of wood is the "Pord" cultivation. A man takes a piece of jungle land, cuts down the trees on it, cultivates it for a year, and then generally leaves it for another piece: he makes no use of the wood. Thus for 8 annas he has obtained the right to throw away wood which if it were brought to the bank of the river would be worth Rupees 30 or 40. It must however be remarked that there are some kinds of wood which a man must leave on the ground, such as teak and a few other kinds.

52. The great part of this

this waste is caused by the Koyiwars: these are jungle people, not much given to settling in one place, who if what they consider their rights were infringed, would probably move off to another district. Now this we do not want: the country is already too thinly populated; this waste will be more easily stopped, the larger the population is: so we must not drive away any people. The Koyewars consider themselves perfectly entitled to do what they like with it: and they are the people we must look to. to prevent any harm being done in the jungle by any one else but themselves, and we have to find out how to keep them from doing harm to

to the jungle without driving them out of it. The great thing is to induce them to settle down: I have been told this might possibly be done, if they had some good rice land to cultivate. The Devoy project would give us the means of proving a part of these men with irrigated land. Then again these people are so fond of drinking, that there would be no hope of their settling down where there was not toddy or arrack to be got, and at first it would not be advisable to restrict their power of tating as much as they want for themselves.

Akkarry. 53. The toddy farm is separate from the arrack farm. The Koyewars are allowed to draw from

the trees in their own villages as much toddy as they can use for their own consumption. The Board have said that they will exempt this Taluq from the prohibition of the home manufacture of fermented liquors for consumption and not for sale. I am sorry to hear to recommend that any one should be exempted from a rule affecting almost all the rest of the Presidency, but I do not see how it can be avoided. If the Koravars are not allowed to take the toddy from the trees, they will be sure to move off to another place, and we are very much in need of men in this part.

54. There are complaints made that the authorities on the Nizam's side of the river will not allow people to come across to our side. I can quite understand those authorities wanting to keep their ryots, and not let them settle down out of their Taluqs, as those places are thinly populated, and cannot afford to let people emigrate; but it is different when hinderances are thrown in the way of our ryots, when they want to come across. I mention this, as I heard it commonly spoken of, but I could not find out any authenticated instances in which this had occurred.

55. After I had sent my last letter on the subject of these Taluqs, I sent a Telegram to Government

Government asking whether it was likely that the charge of these Talugs would be given up by the 1st of April; this Telegram, however, reached Government before the Board's Proceedings on my letter. × 23d March 1874 No 654.

So Government replied that it was not likely pending my report. I could do nothing more up at Bhadrachellum, until the transfers was ordered, and it was useless my remaining up there, while there was a good deal of work to be done here, so I started on my return. On reaching Rajah-mandry I received a Telegram to the effect that the transfer was to be made. I had taken with me all the accounts required in the Madras Presidency, up to Bhadrachalam, and had explained all

all of them to the Tahildar: On receiving the Telegram, I sent a Clerk from the account Department of my Office up to Bhadrachalam, to shew the Tahildar's Clerks more particularly than I had done, how to write these accounts.

56. I have since received from the Deputy Commissioner all the records belonging to these two Talugs; and I have been carrying on the work which was before the Treasury transactions have been included in the accounts of this District. I have had two Magisterial cases sent up some from Bhadrachalam, which I have disposed of, sentencing the Prisoners to imprisonment - It may be a doubtful point whether I should have power to do so: but the Deputy Commissioner

Commissioner could not buy them, and the guilt of the parties was perfectly clear, and it would not have done to have released them.

57. I have received one civil appeal, but as the appeal petition was not stamped, I have had it sent back to the party to be stamped, and as there is no particular hurry about these cases, as there is in criminal cases, I have told the Talukdar to receive these appeals, and keep them till he hears from me. I do not see the necessity of giving a decision in these cases, until I am formally invested with power to do so.

58. I have in my last letter said that I could not recommend a European Officer being sent here, on account of the expense. I still think I was right; but I have not the least doubt that it would be a good thing for the Taluq, if one were there: the best thing would be to send up an Officer thoroughly acquainted with Forest work: but at the same time knowing enough of Revenue and Magisterial work to allow him to carry on the work of a Division Officer, which in this Taluq would be very light. If an Officer were sent up, a house would have to be built for him, as there is none anywhere else but at Dumagudiem, and if the Godavery

Works

works are carried on, all the houses there are likely to be wanted, except those absolutely unfit for use. But Dumaguiden is a long way from the Forest work, and a Division Officer's work would be chiefly to do with the Forests. It would be hard on him to put him at a long distance from any society, but if he were sent up, I think he would be most useful at Liddigumden, the junction of the Sevary with the Godavery.

59. The Board in their Proceedings No 654 of March 23d suggest that the Trade statistics might be prepared by the Jungle Darogah. I do not think this would do: the man who prepares these Returns should be as much as possible at the river bank, and the Jungle Darogah should be continually inspecting the Jungle.

60. The other arrangements I have proposed I think will do. I think the Board are right in proposing this to be made an Agency Tract.

I have &c.

(signed) W. S. Fowler

Ag. Collector.

(True copy)

J Grote

Secretary.

In their order of the 17th June it is declared that the Talugs will be an Agency tract with the Collector of the Godavery District as Agent &c when the Scheduled Districts Bill becomes law and it is left to the Judicial Department to say what Course is to be adopted in the meantime. The Collector has received and disposed of two Magisterial Cases and he has received one Civil Appeal which was fortunately got rid of for a time under the Stamp law. He has sent a Clerk to Cotapilly to Chadrachellam Tahsildar in Madras

Captain

System of accounts, and keeping things in Madras.

The information given in the Collector's letter is of great value and interest but it is not complete enough to warrant the issue of definite orders, and will require detailed consideration and further inquiry in the Departments Concerned. In the meantime the Board think the Tappal line which now runs from Chadrachellam via Ashwarowpetta to Ellore should be changed at once so as to run straight to Rajahmundry after leaving Ashwarowpetta.

In spite of the Expense the Board think it will be

be necessary for some time at all events to have a European Assistant Agent for these Saluga and Rumpah with the qualification described in para 58 of the Collector's letter. The settlement seems to be very complicated and may have to be modified Con=
=siderably in disposing of an appeal now pending the management of the forests and the measures to be adop=
=ted in reclaiming the semi=
=civilized tribes who inhabit the will be a difficult subject and there will evidently be innumerable doubtful questions which could be settled satis=
=factorily with a trustworthy Agent

Agent residing in the tract and giving his whole attention to it. H3

With regard to the settle=
=ment the Collector gives figures taken from accounts supplied by the proprietors and says: "I think that these figures conclusively show that a fresh settlement will have to be made unless Government resumes the whole estates and pays Com=
=pensation to the Proprietors. The settlement is very Com=
=plicated and a great deal of further information must be acquired as to the data on which the settle=
=ment was made and as to what is wanted by H3

the

the proprietors before
any Conclusion is
arrived at.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obedt
Servt
J Grote
Secretary

To The Secretary to
Government Revenue
Department
with Copy of Collector's
letter and 6 original
Statements.

C Hemyngs
Coll Sylhet

Revenue Department.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

Dated 10th July 1874.

Read Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department dated 17th June 1874 No. 744, passing orders on certain points connected with the transfer of Badrachellam and Rakapilly Talugs from the Upper Godavery District of the Central Provinces to the Godavery District of the Madras Presidency, &c.

Communicated to the Collector of the Godavery District.

In their Proceedings dated the 9th July 1874 the Board have submitted to Government a letter from the Collector giving further information about these Talugs.

The Collector of Bellary has replied to the Board's questions on the subject of ferries between Bellary and the Nizam's territory and a copy of Board's Proceedings 18th June 1874 No. 1490 with

G.O. 28 Augt 1874 No. 1131

Board's Proceedings 10th July 1874.

No. 2381.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

Read the following papers:

Dated Madras 14th July 1874.

Despatch from the Collector of Godavery, No. 1076-2nd 154-57.

Submitting in Govt. order the enclosed letter from Collector of Godavery District forwarding petition requesting remission of Kist due on Badrachellam Rakapilly Talugs.

280 A.

G.O. 28 Augt 1874 No. 1131

will now be submitted to Government.

The Collector will give the further information called for in para 13.

The Notification referred to in para 14 will now be issued. The Collector will report whether a similar Notification should be issued with regard to Rumpah.

Further particulars as to the Settlement are given in the letter submitted to Government in Board's Proceedings dated 4th July 1874.

(True Extract)

J Grose
Secretary.

To The Sy. Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
with Board's Proceedings
18th June 1874 No 1490.

The conviction left on my mind by these papers is that this cursory kind of thing will not do.

In taking up a new Country Everything depends on doing it well and effectively at first, in establishing a complete understanding of what we have on hand and what we have to do - And I am certain that this object will not be realized by the occasional visit of the Agent under

No 2382.
Registered Letter
Proceedings of the
Bank of Rupee
dated 10th Aug 1844
Rupees 10
Aug 1844

Barbadoes Board of Rockfield
College — G. A. relative to loan
for — from Central Provinces
to Cadamy Committee — Cuddapah
of Cadamy: Sir Ro. Hamilton
Mr Shaw Barlow subjected to
Panic between Secretary &
Regent Executive Authority
Esqr.
SQ 28 August 1844 Rec 1101

2803.

C 14/8/44 R 24

unless things are
put into proper grooves
from the Commencement
by the temporary residence
of a really able
administrative Officer

I would therefore
strongly recommend
that a thoroughly Efficient
Officer of the standing
of a Sub Collector be
deputed - under the
Collectors direction -
to reside a while in
these Talugs and
thoroughly acquaint
himself with the Country.
He should put things
into train in Every
Department. We
want, I submit, a
report on these Talugs
from our own standpoint

x

And therefore by an
Officer of our own service
and we want things
put in order with
reference to the future
administration in a
way that can only be
done by an Officer
residing there for a
few months and closely
Supervising & guiding
all subordinate Agencies.

He should visit
the Head quarters of the
assigned provinces
to obtain all the
information he can
& then proceed to the Talugs
where, I think, that a
residence of six months
should suffice & put
things thoroughly in train
as well as enable him
to report fully on the matter
24 8 1792

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following Ro: of the Board of Revenue.

Regarding the transfer of Badrachellam & Rekapilly talugs from the Central Provinces to the Godavery District.

(No. 16. dated 7th July 74 No. 1709 A. - 10th July 74 No. 1808.)

With these Proceedings the Board of Revenue forward a further report from the Acting Collector of the Godavery District upon the Badrachellam and Rekapalli talugs.

2. Some particulars are given regarding the settlement which appears to have been made subsequent to 1860, but the Ag. Collector does not quite understand the principles on which it was based.

Apparently when the Estate was

was under the Nezam, it was pointed out to the "proprietor" for a fixed sum. On its transfer to the Central Provinces the Proprietor's rights were limited to certain tracts, and everything else, Forests included, was declared to be Government property, though the present proprietor was allowed, for life, compensation for Abkari and Forests. It appears however that the Rani who is here referred to is not the proprietor. From the D. Commissioner's letter recorded in G.O. 23rd January 1874. No. 104. it would appear that the present proprietor is an infant.

3. Mr. Foster shows by figures, the accuracy of which he cannot vouch for but sees no reason to doubt that the profit which the inferior proprietors receive is either less than nothing or so small that practically it

Clearly Mr Sellers thought investigation at the last Settlement was one of Zemindari Rights

The proprietor was doubtless an ordinary Zemindar & his full Zemindari rights as the Law & practice of Madras were & we shall have to decide them - Zemindari Settlement not Ryotwari

The Malabar Revolution of Dr Bricky & Mr

The figures are entirely unreliable owing to the system of Rent as explained more thoroughly under Settlement

we want Mr clearly

X Mr had probably to be Collector de novo

Inferior duties not clear because of the appeal to Settlement

it could not afford means of livelihood. Similarly the whole of the profits received direct from his tenants by the superior proprietor and part of the Malikhana are swallowed up by the establishment entertained for management. These statements, if true, are certainly extraordinary and would go to justify the conclusion that a fresh settlement must be made.

4. The Board observe that the settlement is very complicated and that before any conclusion can be arrived at much information must be furnished. X

5. The Governor in Council fully agrees that this is necessary. He observes that Pakshilly is already under management and he desires that the Board will obtain from the Ag: Collector the fullest possible details of the actual state of revenue affairs

was under the Nizam, it was pointed out to the "proprietor" for a fixed sum. On its transfer to the Central Provinces, the Proprietors' rights were limited to certain tracts, and everything else, Forests included, was declared to be Government property, though the present proprietor was allowed, for life, compensation for Abkari and Forests. It appears however that the Rani who is here referred to is not the proprietor. From the Commissioner's letter recorded in G.O. 23rd January 1874 - No. 104, it would appear that the present proprietor is an infant.

3. Mr. Foster shows by figures, the accuracy of which he cannot vouch for but sees no reason to doubt that the profit which the inferior proprietors receive is either less than nothing or so small that practically it

Clearly Mr. Fellowes should investigate at the head Quarters of the Province.
Ibilaspur Rent was one of Temple's unexpired settlements.

The proprietor was doubtless an ordinary zemindar - & has full Zamindari rights as the Law & practice of Madras does & we shall have to consider them - Temple's unexpired settlement will work steadily

Mr Maclean's Report on Settlement of Bilaspur by Mr

The figures are entirely unreliable owing to & sent as appear from & throughout the Settlement

We want Rent cleared up

X Mr Lee probably to Collector de novo

Papers called for when received & Mr Elliot's

it could not afford means of livelihood. Similarly the whole of the profits received direct from his tenants by the superior proprietor and part of the Malikhana are swallowed up by the establishment entertained for management. These statements, if true, are certainly extraordinary and would go to justify the conclusion that a fresh settlement must be made.

4. The Board observe that the settlement is very complicated and that before any conclusion can be arrived at much information must be furnished.

5. The Governor in Council fully agrees that this is necessary. He observes that Kabbasilly is already under management and he desires that the Board will obtain from the Ag: Collector the fullest possible details of the actual state of revenue affairs

affairs in that talug. It would be desirable to manage Badrachellam also, and as the proprietor is a minor this can easily be arranged. As no Malikhana is probably paid from Rakapalli, the actual profits must be but little in excess of Rs 200 per annum if the Collector's figures in paragraph 13 of his letter give a correct idea of the Proprietor's resources. The present settlement is paid (G.O. 23rd January 1874. No. 104) to have been confirmed for 30 years in 1863.

6. The Ag: Collector should be directed to forward copies of all important papers on the subject of these talugs which he may have received from the Central Provinces or the originals, if in print.

7. The settlement accounts which appear from paragraph 32

Must be obtained on the spot—

Asst on all the exam[illegible] can Officer on the Spot. He can obtain explanation & verify all the [illegible] learns.

Our Officer ought to visit the Commissioners Head Quarters

He ought to visit the Forest-Officer on Officer in there

He would of the proposed alterations will appear the best means of judging on this point—

32 of Mr. Foster's letter to be written in Mahratta, should be translated into Telugu. The copy said to be with the Dy Commissioner should be applied for as well as any other document relating to the transferred talugs.

8. The Ag: Collector's observations on the Forests, (paragraphs 50-52) will be considered along with the report which the Inspector of Forests has been asked to arrange for (G.O. 17th January No. 746 para 15). "Pord" cultivation must be gently dealt with as has been found necessary in similar localities elsewhere.

9. The Board in paragraph 5 of their Proceedings recommend, for reasons stated, the appointment of a European Assistant Agent for these talugs and Rampa. This proposal will be considered

in

in the Financial Department.

10. The other subjects touched upon in the Collr's report will be considered in the departments concerned:-

Postal - paragraphs 16-18 of Collector's report and para 4 of Board's Pro: dated 7 July 1874 No: 1719 A, also Board's Pro: 14 July 1874 No: 1808. — Public Department.

Cemeteries para 19 of Collector's report. — Ecclesiastical Dept.

Ancient Works. paras 20-27 Collector's report. — Public Works Dept.

Police Station paras 28-30 of Collectors report. Civil Officers para 57. — Judicial Dept.

Schools - paras 33-45 of Collector's report. — Educational Dept.

Money Order Offices. para 46 of Collector's report. — Financial Dept.

11. Referring to paragraph 10 G.O. 17th June last No: 746. it would appear from

from the Boards Proceedings dated 10 July 1874 No: and its enclosure that the system in force as to ferries on the Godavery in these talugs corresponds with that in force on the Tungabudra.

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Revenue Department.

No 1101.

Proceedings of the Madras Government
Under date the 28th August 1874.
Read the following Pro:
of the Bd of Revenue

Regarding the transfer of Badrachellam and Rakapilly talugs from the Central Provinces to the Godavery District.

(H.C. 7th July 74 No 1719 A. 10th July 74
No — & 14th July 1874 No 1808)

With the first of these Proceedings the Board of Revenue forward a further report from the Acting Collector of the Godavery District upon the Badrachellam and Rakapalli talugs

2. Some particulars are given regarding the settlement which appears to have been made subsequent to 1860, but the Acting Collector does not quite understand

C 14th Augt 74 R 24th

understand the principles on which it was based. Apparently, when the Estate was under the Nizam, it was rented out to the "proprietor" for a fixed sum. On its transfer to the Central Provinces the Proprietor's rights were limited to certain tracts, and everything else, Forests included, was declared to be Government property, though the present proprietor was allowed, for life, compensation for Abkari and Forests. It appears however that the Rani who is here referred to is not the proprietor. From the Deputy Commissioner's letter recorded in G.O. 23rd January 1874 No. 104 it would seem

seem that the present proprietor is an infant.

3. Mr. Foster shows by figures, the accuracy of which he cannot vouch for but sees no reason to doubt, that the profit which the inferior proprietors receive is either less than nothing or so small that practically it could not afford means of livelihood. Similarly the whole of the profits received direct from his tenants by the superior proprietor and part of the Malikhana are swallowed up by the establishment entertained for management

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management. These statements, if true are certainly extraordinary and would go to justify the conclusion that a fresh settlement must be made.

4. The Board observe that the settlement is very complicated and that before any conclusion can be arrived at much information must be furnished.

The

5. The Governor in Council fully agrees that this is necessary and looking to the unreliable nature of the figures which have been quoted and to the necessity which exists in taking up a new country of establishing a complete understanding of what has to be done in order that the administration may be placed on a sound and effective footing without delay, he resolves to depute an officer to reside for some time in these Talugs with the objects of

thoroughly
of examining the country and
under the Collector's direction
submitting a scheme
for their future management
management.

6. This Officer
will in the first instance
obtain from the Collector
all the information
which has been collected
since the transfer was
made and will then
visit the Head Quarters
of the Upper Godavery
District and if necessary
Nagpore for the purpose
of consulting with the
Deputy Commissioner
and other authorities
after which he will
proceed to the Talugs
and while carefully

supervising

supervising and guiding
the subordinate agen-
cies will examine
minutely into all matters
connected with the
division in order that
its future working may
be assimilated as far
as possible to the
System
Madras practice.

7. [~~He will be~~
~~at liberty to propose~~
~~such changes as may~~
~~appear to be equitable~~
existing arrangements
~~as in the tending.~~]

7 # The rights and
privileges of the pro-
prietors and tenants
must be [~~carefully ascer-~~
~~tained~~
ascertained
with all possible
accuracy

A

9 A residence of a few months will suffice for this purpose and the result of this deputation will afford the best means of judging whether the Board's recommendation in paragraph 5 of their Proceedings to appoint a European Assistant Agent for these Taluqs and Rumpa should be carried out.

10 It will be desirable that the Inspector of Forests should arrange to visit the Forests in this locality at the same time

10 In the meantime the several subjects

specified

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specified below and touched upon in the Acting Collectors' reports will be considered in the Departments concerned.

Public Department	Postal paragraphs 16-18 of Collector's report and para 4 of Board's Pro. dated 7th July 1874 № 1719 A also Board's Pro: 14th July 1874 № 1808.
Ecclesiastical Dept.	Cemeteries para 19 of Collector's report.
Public Works Dept.	Anicut Works paras 20-27 Collector's report
Judicial Dept.	Police Station paras 28-30 of Collector's report. Civil Appeals para 57
Educational Dept.	Schools paras 33-45 of Collector's report
Financial Dept.	Money Order Office. para 46 of Collector's report.

11 Referring to paragraph

paragraph 10 of 17th June last No 744, it would appear from the Boards Proceedings dated 10th July 1874 No 1766 and its enclosure that the system as to ferries on the Godavery in these talugs corresponds with that in force on the Tungabudra.

To 12 Board of Revenue
2 Inspector of Salines
5 Public Department
5 Secret —"—
5 Judicial —"—
5 Estimate —"—
5 Famine —"—
21 Collectors —"—
6 Asstt Govt — } Dr 15/9-74

Bd of Rev
Inspr of Salines
Pub: Dept
Secret —"—
P.W —"—
Jud —"—
Educational —"—
Famine —"—
Asst Govt —"—

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Vide Ref Proc No 2258 - 14 Aug 74.

R/31/8/74
R/21/8/74 3